

Introduction to Harmonic Functions

Name: _____

A chorale-style passage with Roman numerals and inversion symbols is given below. Add harmonic function labels (T / S / D) and bass scale degrees (1, 2, etc.) below each Roman numeral. Then, put an "X" through any arrows that represent non-standard harmonic motion according to the chart presented in class. Last, answer the questions below.

Key: Bm V⁶ i V₃⁴ III VII VI iv ii^{o6} V⁷ iv i vii^{o6} VI₄⁶

iv i⁶ V III i

1. Which two chords typically have the same quality, regardless of whether the key is major or minor?
Give the Roman numerals: _____ & _____
2. As a rough summary of all diatonic harmonic motion, roots can most often move *up* by (2nd / 3rd / 4th), and *down* by (2nd / 3rd / 4th). [Circle all that apply in each list.]

